

SOUND MONEY.

Continued from Second Page.

plaine). The convention was poisoned by the virus of sectionalism, injected by the blatant Tillman. It was dominated by the demon of anarchy, which stalked incarnate in the person of an Altgeld; and it fabricated a misshapen specter of lawlessness, repudiations and dishonor, before which every true American must bow his head in shame. When they were drunk with the contemplation of the wild mischief which they had dreamed for the future the temper appeared before them with an invidious appeal to prejudice, to animosities of race, against race and of class against class and to the jealousy felt by the unthrifty towards the prosperous.

The Popocratic Revolt.

Under this inspiration they flitted, completed their work by nominating for the presidency a man wholly inexperienced in public affairs, who, whatever may be said of his honesty of purpose, is theatrical, spectacular and all for empty sound and show in his every act and every instinct. He boastfully declared that he would march into the heart of the enemy's country to receive formal notification of the result of the convention; and when he arrived there and stood in the very shadow of that Washington which for years he had been denouncing in words of fire, the man shrunk to his true proportions. He descended to a cringing, wheedling apology for himself and his principles; he dropped out a wearisome mass of platitudes and economic fallacies, which, as compared with the meat of wild denunciations and reckless promises that he had served up to his western hearers, was as milk for babes; but the milk had been soured by the thunder of his speech that won him his nomination at Chicago. (Applause.)

To the awful shock which the Chicago platform gave to the moral sense of all true Democrats, the Chicago candidate has added the pains of humiliation and disgust. In this emergency it was the obvious and imperative duty of every man who held to the ancient Democratic faith to desert and man and stamp out the policies which he advocates. The readiest means to this end was to vote for the Republican opponent; but to this course grave obstacles at once presented themselves. The Republican party has indeed declared itself for sound money and the national honor. But it also stands for many policies which we regard as inimical to the public welfare, and which for many years we have opposed, with varying success, but always without flinching. (Applause.)

A Grave Emergency.

To meet this grave emergency a conference was held, composed of many of our best, tried and most trusted leaders. As a result of their deliberation a national convention has been called to announce once more the true Democratic faith, to declare our unbending allegiance to it, and to put forward duly accredited champions of the cause for the coming campaign. We are to declare our unwavering determination to maintain a monetary system in which every dollar shall be equally acceptable to an equally valuable to rich and poor, to debtor and creditor alike; not because the government has stamped it and endowed it with the debt-paying power of a dollar, but because the honor and manhood of the American people have made it worth one hundred cents, either in its own substance or in that with which they stand ready and able to redeem it upon demand.

We are now to raise a banner and to inscribe thereon the noblest of liberties—the principles of protection to life, liberty, and property, to the right of private contract and the sanctity of private faith; of equal and exact justice between man and man; and of national honor raised high above the assaults of experiment and theory however safe or plausible they may appear. It may be that to the unthinking observer after the election it will appear that we have fallen in the struggle, but we shall not fall until we have planted this banner upon the topmost pinnacle of our native mountains; and then when the mists of error have been dissipated, and the wave of madness which has swept over the land has been hurled back, to leave our institutions as firm and unshaken as ever, the chastened and purified hosts of West Virginia Democracy will rally to that banner and bear it forward to an imperishable triumph. (As Mr. Trapnell concluded his eloquent address, the convention, which seemed thoroughly imbued with the sentiments so forcefully presented by the speaker, went wild with its enthusiasm.)

The convention's temporary organization was completed by the election of A. M. Lawrence, of Marshall, secretary, and Robert E. Lee Fitzsimmons, of Ohio, sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Stankard, of the provisional executive committee, said the committee would recommend that each congressional district select two members on the following committees: Permanent organization and order of business, resolutions, committee to select a state executive committee. This mode of procedure was adopted by the convention, and the delegations met in the auditorium and made their selections, as follows:

First District.

Permanent organization and order of business—Robert White and J. R. Danaher.

Resolutions—J. R. Sommerville and John Bassell.

Committee on state executive committee—John S. Naylor and M. Weldenheimer.

Second District.

Permanent organization and order of business—D. W. Entler and Dr. W. F. Van Kira.

Resolutions—E. M. Turner and M. W. Gamble.

Committee on state executive committee—D. C. Westenhaver and James Flanagan.

Third District.

Permanent organization and order of business—R. E. Neal and W. M. Peyton.

Resolutions—Frank Woodman and J. A. Vinson.

Committee on state executive committee—Graves Hubbard and Wells Goodykuntz.

Fourth District.

Permanent organization and order of business—Ely Ensign and Charles Richardson.

Resolutions—Z. T. Vinson and F. H. Enslow.

Committee on state executive committee—H. Fitzpatrick and R. P. Johnson.

An effort was made to have a recess taken until 2 o'clock, but the delegates seemed anxious to complete the business of the convention as early as possible, and voted their disfavor of the motion. Finally a recess of 30 minutes was taken. When the convention reassembled the

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is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S.S.S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed. I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my right leg being swollen to twice its natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from Mercurial Rheumatism, Diphtheria, W. F. DAILY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R., Out Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

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report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business was submitted by the committee's chairman, Colonel Robert White, of Wheeling. Its choice for permanent chairman was Mr. E. M. Turner, of Monongahalia, ex-president of the state university. Vice-presidents were reported as follows:

First district—John S. Naylor, of Ohio, and W. H. Rollyson, of Braxton.

Second district—D. C. Westenhaver, of Berkeley, and John Taylor, of Taylor.

Third district—Charles Scott, of Upshur, and John H. Henshaw, of Mineral.

Fourth district—J. H. Henshaw, of Cabell, and J. T. Bowyer, of Putnam.

The temporary secretary, Mr. Lorenz, of Marshall, was confirmed in that capacity; also the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Fitzsimmons, of Ohio.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Turner and escort him to the stage. His appearance was the signal for hearty applause.

Chairman Turner's Speech.

Mr. Turner earnestly thanked the convention for the honor accorded him. As had been said, this convention meets under extraordinary circumstances. The great Democratic party that had its birth with the constitution is in danger of destruction because of the unfaithfulness of the men who should have upheld its standard. No system of government or political organization can endure whose principles are not founded on eternal truths. We are here to-day because we believe that he only is a true man whom the truth makes free. (Applause.) Faith is greater than any party or any man.

We are here because at Chicago the delegates of the Democratic party rendered themselves to have the advocated principles diametrically opposite to the Democratic party. The principles of the Democratic party, if it has any, is to say to the government: "Hands off!" We have surrendered to men who believe the government must take care of everybody. The condition of this country to-day is the result of 30 years of Republican legislation, and that party is responsible. A financial policy has been the reverse of government should have been. Its industrial legislation has been most harmful; it has legislated for the classes, and not for the people, and we may never be able to recover from it. We are here to-day to oppose this and to maintain the ideas and principles of real Democracy. The prosperity of one is the prosperity of all, and you cannot prosper one class without having all suffer, and the foundation of all is an honest dollar. The supreme duty is the great balance wheel of justice, and the very citadel for the preservation of our liberties, and it must be kept free from all passions, prejudice and political control, and when the reverse is the case we have come to the end of freedom in this country. It must not be attacked or rearranged to carry out the whims of passing humor. The distinguished gentleman from Nebraska now perambulating the country said in Madison Square garden that the free coinage of silver would result in raising the value of silver to \$1.25 an ounce the world over. (A voice: "Anybody who believes that would believe anything.") Now, if he believes that, what relief can he give the people? Because, if the price of silver is raised, silver dollars will be just as hard to get as a gold dollar, and prices will remain just as they are now. His argument refutes itself.

Chairman Turner then called the convention to order. The committees on resolutions and state executive committee, however, were not ready to report. After a short wait, during which the Opera House orchestra rendered several selections, the committees on resolutions reported through its chairman, Hon. Frank B. Enslow, of Huntington. The platform:

The Platform.

"We, the representatives of the National Democratic party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, asserting the principle that representatives of a free people derive their powers from the consent of those who elect them, and are therefore bound to act, deny the power or authority of the recent Chicago convention to impose upon the Democrats of the sovereign state of West Virginia any obligations to support candidates for President and Vice President of the United States whose declarations and the platform upon which they stand are at variance with the vital principles of the Democratic party of the country as heretofore declared and reiterated throughout its patriotic and glorious history.

"We also deny that all-aliance to any party organization requires or will excuse our support of policies which we believe to be subversive of the integrity and general welfare of our country, and dangerous to the prosperity of our government.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the money of the country.

"We are in favor of a firm, unwavering maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of the gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver by the government. We believe that the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our money, and to all evasions and compromises of a question so clearly affecting individual and national credit and honor.

"We denounce and condemn as dangerous and revolutionary the attempt of the Chicago platform to subvert the supreme power to partisan control.

"We believe in the supremacy of the law in its enforcement as the guaranty of liberty, and that the courts of the country, constituted as they have been for a hundred years, are and have been the protectors of the rights and liberties of the people; and that the maintenance of their power and authority in their historic integrity is essential to the promotion of the peace and order of the country.

"Recognizing fully the embarrassments that were transmitted to Grover Cleveland's second administration by the residing Republican administration, we heartily endorse and approve his honest efforts to maintain the public honor and credit, both at home and abroad, and in courageously laboring to carry out successfully the national platform of 1892, and in executing the law and maintaining public order."

An Interesting Struggle.

The reading of the platform was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close the convention became very enthusiastic. Then the fireworks began. Mr. Williams, of Greenbrier, said that in his opinion the convention should not come out for the single gold standard, but should endorse the bimetallic standard, favoring gold and silver alike when such a course is considered practicable through international agreement. He did not believe that the Democracy of West Virginia was ready to follow the example of Pennsylvania Democrats in declaring for the single gold standard.

He was followed by J. A. Vinson, of Mineral, who began with the assertion, "I am a Democrat, but I do not understand the platform reported by the committee on resolutions to be Democratic." He then proposed as an amendment to the money plank of the platform, the insertion of the plank of the National Democratic platform of 1892, bearing on the same subject. Concluding, he said: "If that was Democratic in 1892, why is it not Democratic in 1896?"

The money plank Mr. Vinson proposed, reads as follows:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge of mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of

both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, as by such safe-guards of legislation as shall insure a maintenance of this parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money in a fluctuating country."

The Platform Defended.

Mr. Westenhaver, of Berkeley, favored the straight-out sound money platform presented by the committee. He was for it without the dotting of a "t" or the crossing of a "t." We are here, he said, with a view of purpose to get down to financial bed-rock, and if necessary re-organize the Democratic party on sound principles. We have already proved our patriotism by coming here. Anybody knows that bimetalism is impracticable unless accomplished through international agreement. He was therefore, opposed to anything but report of the committee. He would not teach the people lies on the subject of currency. The committee's financial plank is right, is honest, is sincere. We should adopt it, he concluded.

Mr. Williams said he was a bimetalist. Is anybody here opposed to bimetalism, if it can be secured? he inquired. If not, why not adopt the financial plank of the Democratic platform of 1892? It is sound Democratic doctrine. We are not here to inaugurate a new movement or promulgate new principles. We are here as Democrats to reiterate Democratic principles.

Colonel Robert White, too, favored the adoption of the financial plank of 1892. As he understood the plank reported by the committee, it was practically the Republican platform, which declared for gold as the standard.

Mr. Williams—it is not as good as the Republican platform. That platform declared for an international conference in the cause of silver.

Colonel White—I am not a Republican, and don't want the platform of that party. My Democracy is the Democracy of 1892, when we won under the glorious leadership of Grover Cleveland. Proceeding, the colonel pleaded for the adoption of the financial plank of the platform of 1892.

Mr. Gillespie, of Hardy, followed. The platform of 1892 was a compromise measure upon which he was unwilling to stand. We must take a positive position on the money question here, and we cannot afford to play Mr. Cooledge's difference between gold and silver to-day is 32 to 1. Who can say that it will not be 50 to 1 a year hence, or even greater ratio, and constantly changing to the detriment of the business of the country. The adoption of the plank of 1892 will leave our position in mystery and doubt.

Vinson's Great Speech.

Mr. Z. T. Vinson, of Huntington, one of the brightest members of the Cabell bar, made the speech of the day in defense of the report of the committee on resolutions. He said in part:

"The trouble with the platform of 1892 was that it was susceptible of two diametrically different constructions. Bryan and Bland, while in Congress, said it meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They say the same to-day. Mr. Cooledge and Mr. Carlisle have given it another construction, and that construction we have put in our platform to-day. The question is whether we shall adopt the construction of Bryan and Bland or the construction of Cleveland and Carlisle. We don't want a platform which every man can interpret as he pleases. We want something Democratic and which has been pronounced Democratic by the leaders of our party. Shall we follow Bryan and the silverites, or Cleveland and Carlisle? If we want the former, let us take the resolution of 1892; if we want the latter, let us adopt the report of the committee. I take it that if we want to do something more than another to advance our progress, and cut our throats, let us take something looking towards Bryan and free silver. (A voice: 'How about McKinley's position?') I am glad you asked that. If, after being wrong all these years, they have seen the light and come over to the Democratic idea, for God's sake let them come. If a Republican has by chance done one thing of wrong-doing, done one thing that is right, let us not turn from that thing for that reason." (Cheers.)

A Signal Victory.

It had been clearly seen that the convention was overwhelmingly in favor of a straight-out, honest and unwavering declaration for sound currency and when the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions came up it was impeded only by the fact that the amendments of Messrs. White and Vinson had been overwhelmingly defeated, the convention adopted the plank offered by the committee with but one dissenting voice.

The committee on a state executive committee reported a committee made up of twelve members, three from each congressional district, as follows:

First district—Allan Brock, Ohio, W. D. Rollyson, Braxton, W. T. Rice, Harrison.

Second district—G. M. Whitescarver, of Taylor; J. A. Robinson, Mineral; D. C. Westenhaver, Berkeley.

Third—J. T. Watters, Kanawha; L. J. Williams, Greenbrier; T. A. Sheppard, Logan.

Fourth—F. B. Enslow, Cabell; Z. T. Vinson, Cabell; G. H. Richardson, Wirt. Before taking a noon-day recess, Mr. W. H. Wilson, of Jefferson, a son of Postmaster General William L. Wilson, arose and requested that the sergeant-at-arms use great diligence in procuring a picture of President Cleveland to be exhibited on the platform, also that one of Vice President Stevenson be procured. "But," added Mr. Wilson, "we will forgive him if he finds it impossible to get one of Mr. Stevenson. (Laughter and applause.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presidential Electors Chosen—Delegates to Represent the State at the Indianapolis Sound Money Convention.

It was 2:45 o'clock when Chairman Turner called the convention to order. The convention got down to work without delay or delay of any sort. A com-

mittee composed of Messrs. Henry M. Russell, Robert White and J. R. Sommerville, reported the following information relative to the measures necessary to secure recognition for the sound money Democratic ticket on the official ballot in this state:

"In order to have candidates for presidential electors and state officers, to represent our principles at the next general election in the state of West Virginia, a certificate must be signed by voters resident in the state, to a number equal to one per cent of the entire vote cast at the last general election in the state; the number, however, not to exceed 1,000. Each voter signing the certificate must show thereon his residence and postoffice address. The certificate must state the name and residence of each candidate, and that he is legally qualified to hold the office, and the name of the party or principle he represents must also be stated. We submit herewith, a form of certificate for presidential electors and state officers.

"The certificate of nomination of candidates for electors and state officers should be published in a newspaper printed at the city of Charleston, and one copy of such newspaper should be sent to each clerk of a circuit court in the state. We have not included in the certificate nominations for county and district officers, because it seems to be proper that separate certificates of the respective counties shall be signed by at least one per cent of their voters, and filed with the circuit court clerk of such respective counties. Respectfully submitted.

Chairman Turner announced that the state executive committee would meet in the parlor of the Hotel Windsor immediately after the adjournment of the convention for the transaction of important business.

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention were then chosen, as follows:

At Large—Alfred Caldwell, of Ohio; A. W. Gamble, of Hardy; Joseph Ruffner, of Kanawha; Henry Clay Simms, of Cabell. Alternates—John M. Birt, of Ohio; J. A. Robinson, of Mineral; J. L. Bowers, of Kanawha; J. F. Brothier, of Mason.

First district—Randolph Stalnaker, of Ohio, and C. B. Weidner, of Braxton. Alternates—E. G. Davidson, of Lewis, and W. E. Haymond, of Braxton.

Second district—Dr. J. W. McSherry, of Berkeley, and R. D. Estep, of Taylor. Alternates—H. W. Potts, of Jefferson, and N. S. D. Pendleton, of Morgan.

Third—L. J. Williams, of Greenbrier, and U. B. Ruskirk, of Logan. Alternates—C. O. Bonnell, of Greenbrier, and R. G. Quarrier, of Kanawha.

Fourth district—R. H. Browne, of Pleasants; J. W. Batts, of Mason. Alternates—J. W. Spotts and J. L. Trimmer.

Presidential electors were next chosen as follows:

At large—Henry M. Russell, of Ohio; J. D. Baines, of Kanawha.

First district—W. D. Rollyson, of Braxton.

Second district—William H. Wilson, of Jefferson.

Third district—B. Bassell, Jr., of Upshur.

Fourth district—Charles Richardson, of Wirt.

A delegate wanted the convention to instruct the executive committee to have the regular Democratic state nominees placed on the sound money Democratic ticket, but this action was delegated to the state executive committee, if it sees fit to do so. The delegate seemed to infer that there was "a nigger in the woodpile," but Chairman Turner assured him that there is only one state ticket in West Virginia that the sound money Democrats will endorse, if they endorse any.

At 4 o'clock the business of the convention had been concluded and Chairman Turner introduced Hon. J. M. Carpenter, of Pittsburgh, who made an earnest and thoughtful address on the situation that confronts all patriots who see the danger of disaster that confronts the country in the event of the success of the Popocrat nominees.

Lincoln County Populists. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 30.—Lincoln county Populists held a convention Saturday and endorsed the course of Haddock. They also endorsed Hayes for Congress and passed resolutions and signed a petition demanding that Pendleton be taken from the Populist ticket. Over four hundred people attended. Lincoln Republicans met the same day. It was the largest Republican convention ever held in Lincoln county.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Harvest Excursions. In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota, and to other states in the west, north-west and southwest on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15, 29 and October 6 and 20, at the low rate of two dollars more than ONE FARE for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any coupon ticket agent in the east or south, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. C. D. YONKER, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, is speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together."

For sale by C. R. Goetz, W. W. Irwin, C. Schnepf, C. Menkeneller, John Klari, W. H. Hague, H. C. Stewart, R. E. Burt, J. C. Coleman, A. E. Scheele, William Menkeneller, J. G. Fhole, Wheeling; Bowie & Co. Bridgeport; B. F. Peabody & Son, Benwood.

Heilts to Six Hones. Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

G. A. R. National Encampment at St. Paul September 1 to 4.

August 30, 31 and September 1, low round trip tickets will be sold via the Baltimore & Ohio short line through Chicago to St. Paul, good on any Tuesday or Wednesday, subject to extensions until September 20. For particulars apply to Baltimore & Ohio agents, Baltimore or Ohio fast express trains leave Wheeling at 7:30 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., with Pullman sleepers attached.

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